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Our Country-Its Pursuits and Plea-San Antonio Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

Young men from the overgrowded and unhealthy cities, particularly of the North, have in recent years had their attention directed to stock raising, not only as a means of profit, but for the recovery of the greatest of all bless-ings, the boon of health. Many have come with the dollars in their pockets with which to invest and permaneut-ly locate, while others have brought but a mere pittance upon which to subsist for a few weeks, and an awfully bad cough. We have seen them carried from the passenger coach to the omnious, and from the omnibus to the hotel, and from the hotel to the adjacent country, where they have builded up their shattered constitutions and made of themselves vigorous and ac-tive men and useful and respected citizens. The pure air and health giving exercise incident to the life of Western Texas stockman renders the occupation one that the feeble young men of the overcrowded cities should long for. Over the bills, dashing, and tearing through and along expansive valleys, where the long grass waves, and innumerable flowers smile at you and east their sweet odors upon the air, you return to your meal with the appetite of a glutton and the of an ostrich. The lungs drink in the air that is as pure as the driven snow, and the muscles expand and baroen and the feeble man gathers flesh, loses his weakness and develops his power. While health comes, prosperity tollows it, and happiness is but the natural consequence. There are opportunities for any bonest, faithful man, to build up his fortune as well as his health, and the cases that suggest themselves to us for mention are numerous. Cattle can be purchased all the way from twelve dollars up to twentyfive per head, and horses at about the same prices. The profits are wonder-ful and the "worry" is rather of the nature of pleasure. All the wealthy stockmen in Western Texas, men who are worth millions have crawled upon the very bottom round of the ladder. We have known them to break-to be called penniles and still within a year or so, from their knowledge of the business, recover themselves, meet their obligations and be enabled to cash a flity thousand dollar cleck. This is not "talk," but the truth as many of the readers of the JOURNAL know. The room for speculation in stock is most extensive and there is no business attended by greater safety and assurance of success where common j dgment and common sense are exercised. We know of no business attended by greater profit and whose followers enjoy better health and a larger share of the good things of this world. Many years ago, we wondered what would ever be done with our vast fille domain, but the stockmen are taking it up rapidly and will soon own and use it all. The foolish and senseless idea of the Texas cowboy has also about gone. Some people are in the habit of calling almost every one who shoots or gets drunk in the wild west a cowboy, and also a Texan. Texans respect the laws and punish criminals just the same as they do everywhere, and it is a re-markable fact that juries in this country these times, particularly in thinly populated counties, are generally con-stituted of new comers. The law disof having formed an opinion, or they ted for tightening the screws whenever they have a chance at a criminal. There is the amplest protection here of life and property. We have often won-dered why the young men of the large cities, who have means, do not pack their grips and migrate in clubs and by the chartered car-load to our region, and escape the rigors of winter in the far north, enjoy the sports of the plains, chasing the deer the antelope and the bear, and practicing on the turkey and quail and prairie chickens and numerous other small game that abound upon our praires and in the gulehes and canyons of our hills. Let all come and see us, learn to know us, enjoy our healthy climate, partake of our prosperity and our pleasures.

Live Cattle Exports.

appeared in the New York Eccuing

legram of July 18th: The recent passage of a law by the British house of commons prohibiting the imp rtation into England of live cattle, owing to the alleged prevalence of foot and mouth disease, will result in a sudden and severe check to the the Austrian Lloyds line which now cattle movement from this side to Great Britain. The statement that foot and mouth disease is "prevalent" in the United States is purely gratuitous. Equally gratuitous is the assertion made in the house of commons during the debate on Mr. Chaplin's resolution to exclude Apperican cattle resolution to exclude American cattle that "there are few veterinary sur-geons in America," and that "there are no measures or organizations capable of checking diseases in cattle," The statement made by Mr. Gladstone yesterday that he could not propose any legislation on the subject is vague and unsatisfactory. He said: "The government would order that a careful examination of cattle in every country be made, so that they could see whether a stricter application of the rules for the prevention of diseases was necestary toward the establishment toward the establishment trade with Australia.

With such prospects before them as we have shown in the foregoing report of the country of the country toward the establishment to the country of the cou

growing export trade in live stock that misrepresentations concerning the foot and mouth disease should be corrected. | produce for many years, at any rate, If the governing classes, the great landinoiding monopolists and opponents of cheap food in England are afraid of competition, they ought not to be permitted to "rig the market."

If the governing classes, the great and they have greater facilities for raising the material than the sheep-breeders of other parts of the world. The climate of the greater portions of the Australian continent is admirably by thus getting up an idle and mali-cious scare about diseased American cattle in order to give color to the passage of a law prohibiting the im-

interests of the farmers and grangers, for the sake of "protecting home in-dustry" and keeping up the price of domestic meat by excluding foreign competition. American interest in English experience with our dead

The exclusion of American cattle a greater bulk of wool than smaller again.

from England is clearly a protective measure, and, as such, entirely at variance with her free trade policy. The interests of the whole nation have been sacrificed to the interests of a small landed oligarchy. The effect as far as American dealers are concerned, will be to do away with the exportation of animals on the hoof. Instead, the beeves will be slaughtered here, and the dressed meats will be sent to England in ships provided with refrigerating compartments.

It is singular that while there is much excitement just now among farmers in England, France and Germany with regard to American com-petition in supplying the home mar-the Australian wool will, as a matter kets with animal food, there is a positive decrease in the number of cattle be raised by gralzers, yet a large in most of the European states. So quantity is now being produced by orin most of the European states. So good the deficiency ought to be accept-ed as a blessing and not a misfortune.

The Wool-Producing Industry. Federal Australian. Though as a matter of course postoral progress must necessarily be limited in Victoria, where there is now no room for expansion, yet it is making rapid strides in New South Wales and Queensland, and every year there is a substantial addition to the quantity of wool raised in Australia. Vast tracts of new country in the interior, northern, and western portions of this great continent have been taken-up within the last few days, and in a comparatively short time the whole of the land will be occupied. The pastoral industry never showed greater vitality than it does at the present time, and for years to come it must necessarily occupy the prominent position which it now maintains. Though last year, owing to a particularly unfavorable season throughout a great extent of territory, the clip was not so large as in the previous season, yet, as a general rule, each year shows a substantial advance in production. The number of bales exported from the four leading colonies from the 1st of last October to the middle of February were as fol-lows: Victoria, 250,201 bales; New South Wales, 161,026 bales; South Aus-tralia, 108, 791 bales; and Queen-land, 23,997 bales; or a total of 544,015 bales, as against 590,791 bales for the corresponding period last year, showing a georeuse of 46,776 bales; and it is not likely that the above figures will be materially altered at the end of the year. Though these figures show a serious falling off, it must be remembered last season was an exceptionally unfavorable one. The following is a state of the number of bales of wool exported from Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland for the last three years: Year ending 30th September, 1880, 654-699 bales; 30th September, 1881, 736,815 bales; 30th September, 1882, 792,005 bales. In each of these years there was a satisfactory advance upon the preceding one. The extension of rail-ways in New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland has been of material advantage to the wool producers of the far inland districts, who are now enabled to send their chips to the various scaports for sale or shipment far more expeditiously and economically than in the past. Wool growers have also the satisfaction of knowing that there never was a greater deniand for their produce, and that the markets of the world are now competing for it. The demand for colonial wools in the continental marqualifies the older settlers on the plea kets is rapidly increasing, especially of having formed an opinion, or they in those of France and Germany. are not wanted by the prosecuting During the past season the purchases counsel for the reason that they are no- for the two countries named and Bel gium have increased nearly fifty per cent, as compared with the previous year. There is an evident desire among continental manufacturers to obtain their supplies of wool direct from the colonies, and, as a matter of course, every fresh market that is opened for our produce must add to its value. At the same time, while new markets are being found upon the continent there is no material falling off in the demand for Great Brtain,

where Australian wool will always be eagerly sought after. The increase in the direct trade with the continent has been wonderfully rapid during the past year, some 30,000 bales, or about one-tenth of the whole quantity sold in the Melbourne, Geelong, Sydney, & P delaide markets, The following very sensible editorial papeared in the New York Eccuing steamers now running to Australian ports, afford direct and expeditious communication with Antwerp, Ham-burg, Havre and Ma seilles, to the advantage of continental buyers. There also appears to be some probability that before very long the steamers of run from Trieste to Bombay and Calcutta, will extend their trips to Austra-lian ports. With such facilities at their command for shipping direct to the continent we may resonably expect a still greater demand for foreign markets in the future. Then, again, there is good reason for believing that the United States will require a large portion of our produce, as the Austra-lian wool is better adapted to the wants of American manufacturers for some purposes than any other. The recent alteration in the American tariff as regards the duties upon im-ported wool, though not so liberal as could be desired, is an important con-

reason for being satisfied. There must be good and certain markets for their portation of them.

This measure, passed by the close vote of 200 to 192 was resisted on the ground that it was an extreme measure; that there is in reality no occasion that it was an extreme measure; that there is in reality no occasion in the moder existing circumstances. colonies, assisted by a congenial eli-mate, has effected such a wonderful improvement in Merino sheep during the last few years that the animals of the present day can scarcely be recogdebate turns principally upon nized as belonging to the same class of sheep known under that name a gen-

ones, the improvement is very satisfactory. But not in size alone has there been an advance in the breeding of Merino sheep; there has also been an equally satisfactory improvement in the quality of the wool, which upon the average is far superior to that which was produced in the colonies in the early days of settlement. Breeders have succeeded in developisg types of Merino sheep with finer wool, and having a much longer and better staple, than the material that was produced a few years ago; while, at the same time, the animals have denser fleeces, and are more evenly of course, in the foture, as in the past, that the ability of America to make good the deficiency ought to be accept- supply obtained from this class of settiers is increasing. In Victoria during the last few years a great many farmers, instead of devoting the whole of their energies, to cultivation, have given some attention to the production of wool, and with excellent results. As with the assistance of cultivation a much greater number of sheep can be kept on the land than upon natural pastures, and more especially when fodder crops receive due attention, we may expect a material addition to our annual clip as soon as wool growing becomes general among our farmers, us it will eventually.

A Sore Foot.
From the brooklyn Eagle.
"My dear," whimpered Mr. Spoopendyke, hobbling into his wife's room and throwing bimself into a chair with a desolate expression of despair on his visage. "My dear, there is something the matter with my foot, expected, yet on the whole it amply and I can't make out what the trouble

"I know," exclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, hevering over him with affectionate interest and solleitude, "I think it's rheumatism,"

"No it sin't rheumatism, either!" growled Mr. Spoopendyke. "It is something worse than rheumatism and if it goes to my heart it may kill me!

May be it's a stone bruise," suggested Mrs. Spoopendyke, not realizing

"That's all you know about it, grunted Mr. Spoopendyke, who was not to be put off with so small a disaster as a stone-bruise. "I tell you I have got about it as though I hadn't got one leg into my coffin as far as the hip. Here I am kicking at death's door with a game foot, and all the interest you have in the matter is to shoot off a vast amount of intelligence about stonebruises. I tell ye, it's something that ain't to be trifled with. Now, what're you going to do about it?

"Are you sure it isn't a corn?" haz-arded Mrs. Spoopendyke, timidly. "Sometimes corns hurt worse than anything else; but I never heard of

touched his foot carefully to the floor and eyed his wife narrowly to see if she noticed the expression of agony on

"If it acts that way it must be a bunion!"exclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, triumphantly, "All you have got to do is take your boot off and put your slippers on.

"That's it, yelled Mrs. Spoopen-dyke, hauling of his shoe and firing it, across the room."When a man is dying of inflammatory rheumatism, it's only a bunion! You've got it! A pain that starts at the toe, runs to the back of the neek and ties in a hard knot over the spine is a bunion! Show me the bunion!" he continued, sticking his leg out straight and pointing his finger at the offending foot. "Take the digit in your filly white hand and place it tenderly on the dod-gasted bunion before I die and forget what killed ten! Pick it wat killed me! Pick it out of the sur-rounding auatomy!" he yelled, wrigling his foot and bouncing up and down in his chair in a delirium of "Pluck the bunion from its mountain fastness on the hoof of Speopendyke and hold it up to the

gaze of the same!"
"Does it hurt?" commenced Mrs. Spoopendyke, soothingly, "Hurt!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke,

springing from his chair and dancing around the room like a flea. "Of course it don't. It tickles! Hurt! It's a picnic! Say, my dear," and his voice was low and tender. "Say, my dear, instead of say. instead of going in the country this summer we'll lay in a stock of bunions and wear 'em around for our health and recreation!!' "Hurt!" he shrieked breaking out in a new spot. "Hurt! It feels like a band of

music! That's what it is, a bunion! It took you to hit it! when I get time to fit you up with a full beard and a bot-tle of whisky I'm going to start a dispensary with you. If you'd only improve your mind until you reached the standard of intelligence of a moderate donkey you'd only need a stolen corpse and a bad smell to be a first-class medical college."

Say, dear, observed Mrs. Spoopendyke, who had been carefully exploring her husband's boot, "say dear, I think I have found out what the trouble is. It isn't a bunion after all. Here's a peg sticking out there about a quarter of an inch. If you will have that taken out I don't believe you will suffer any more."

Mr. Spoopendyke jammed his hat eyes, shoved his feet into his slippers. grabbed the obnexious boot, and started for the door with a withering look

at his wife as he went out.
"I don't care muranired Mrs. Spoo pendyke, as the front door slammed vindictively; "I don't care. If he has it taken out, he has to admit I was right, and if he doesn't it will hurt him until he dies. I don't know which will be the worse for him, but he will have to do one or the other. And with this crowning triumph still in her mind Mrs. Spoopendyke began to scare the flies out of the room with meat. One speaker expressed the conviction that the dead meat supply would become a permanent means of obtaining food in England.

sheep known under that ham a dead to scare the flies out of the room with a sheet, wordering why a fly who has been materially increased the characteristic properties of the sheep has been materially increased been half smashed against one window-frame will insist on coming in at the other window to be smashed over a sheet, wondering why a fly who has been half smashed against one winThe Scab-law and Inspectors. Toxas Won Grower,

The scab-law and its proper enforcement has been a proud; theme for discussion. While in many particulars it is looked upon as a law, intended to meet and supply a long telt want, yet in the minds of some, it is far from perfeet. The very circumstances under which it was passed, when properly understood, will explain any or its real or supposed shortcomings.

The regislature passed as law in re-

sponse to the demands of the wool growers of the state. There was no guide or precedent by which to govern ineir actions. They invited sheepmen to appear before the proper committee, in order to consult and advise with them, in order to draft a law covering the requiremenents of the case. After mature dehoeration and thorough, patient examination the law as it now stands upon the statutes was enacted. It is useiess now to go back and say what should or should not have been done. Every sheepman in Texas knows very well the object it has in view, and it is only necessary for them

to rigidly enforce it. In this way alone will any ben fits be derived for whom it was intended. While on the other hand, its neglect or only partial enforcement will entail heavy losses. First of all we will allude to the inspector, as only an agent of the law, and what is due him as such. It becomes us to uphold and encourage him in his efforts to enforce the law. If from carelessness or neglect the "shoe should pinch" any of us, simply take it off by a ready compliance, pay the fees and dip our sheep.

Some of the provisions of the law covers the ground and will be productive of lasting good.

Some persons object to the inspector, say he is a useless officer, clad with too much power and can become a tyrant if disposed. Admit this to be true, yet who can devise a better sub-stitute? "What's everybody's busi-ness is no one's business," is known to be an accepted truth everywhere. peculiarly so in a matter of this kind.

The law plainly sets forth the cirthat a great deal of the sentiment and most of the danger are taken out of a malady when it is definitly ascertained what the malady is. "All you inspector. But will they do this? If not, then the inspector steps in to do not, then the inspector steps in to do for them this duty, and should have his fees. Looking at the subject from this standpoint we do not see how we could get along without the inspector. As to the manner in which the inspecsome trouble with my foot that threat- tor works much depends upon the charens my life, and you stand around acter of the man he is. The sheepmen there like a cork in a bottle and talk of each county select this officer from among their number and asks the commissioners' court to make the ap-pointment. They are presumed to know his qualifications, and should not find fault with him because he, per-chance is compelled to apply the serews in the discharge of his duties.

The amount of fees may appear to be excessive, yet if we ask a man to devote his time and labor to this work, is it right to demand his doing so gratis? He is most undoubtedly entianything else; but I never heard of people dying of them."

"No it isn't a corn!" howled Mr. spoopendyke, tursing his foot and glaring at his wife with a mingled expression of tage and pain. "What d'ye think this foot is, anyway; an' agricultural district? Did you ever hear of a corn that reached from the heel to the knee? Which of your heel to the knee? Which of your pro rata tax. Also to arrange, and if friends ever had a corn that hurt clear necessary, enforce its payment. T small sheepman will only be willing to pay lightly, while some will not be taxed at all. Then while we are in a tangle over this question, the seab runs riot among our flocks. Stragglers are left on every range by wandering Arabs, the purpose of the law is defeated, and in consequence we are kept in bad humor.

Therefore we had rather take the chance with the inspector, if in so do-ing the seab is eradicated and kept

out of the country.

No law is so perfect; but that it can be perverted, yet when all parties are inclined to do the square thing, even a bad law is preferable to none at all. So let us give the present law a fair test, carry out its enactments in good faith, stand by the inspector, and get rid of this scourge, the scab. We can watch its workings in every re-pect, compare notes with sheepmen over the state to discover its faults, so as to be prepared to obtain desired changes by amendments from the next legislature.

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